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reports 10 cases of typhoid fever and 10 deaths from the same disease." Physicians have knowledge of the dangers of syphilis and gonorrhea and should take the leadership in informing the lay public of these diseases which menace the Nation. No class needs less educating on the subject than does the medical fraternity.

Much progress has been made in combating venereal diseases. Millions of dollars have been appropriated by the National Government and the various States for preventing the spread of gonorrhea and syphilis and devising better methods for their cure and prevention. Most States now make free Wassermann examinations, and laboratory facilities are extended without charge to the physicians of such States. Arsphenamine can be purchased practically at cost, and many States provide this drug free to indigent patients.

Considering these achievements, is it requiring too much when the physician is asked to voluntarily obey the law? It would be regrettable, if, to secure complete reports on the prevalence of syphilis and gonorrhea, it should be necessary to take money from clinics and educational funds and expend it in gathering evidence and prosecuting physicians who negligently or purposely become law violators.

By full cooperation of physicians or the strict enforcement of the law in some communities, more complete morbidity statistics indicate a greater prevalence of disease than exists in other communities which appear to be comparatively free from disease because the cases are not being reported. The physician brings about this condition and should recognize his responsibility.

With accurate and complete statistics constantly available as to the progress made in preventing the spread of venereal diseases, recognition will be possible of methods and measures which are successful. Without these facts the task is more uncertain and difficult.

NOTE ON THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY METHOD OF STANDARDIZING DISINFECTANTS.

For the information of those employing the Hygienic Laboratory method of standardizing disinfectants, it seems desirable to call attention to a modification of that method which has been adopted at the Hygienic Laboratory.

The method as described on page 21 of Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 82 calls for a somewhat acid beef extract medium. This medium having proved in some respects unsatisfactory, the following method of preparing the test medium has been substituted:

Place 500 grams of finely chopped round steak in 1,000 cc. of tap water and allow to stand in a cool place for 24 hours. Strain through cheesecloth, by means of a tincture press, until 1,000 cc. are obtained. Heat in streaming steam for one hour. Filter

through paper, make up loss of fluid to 1,000 cc., and titrate. Correct the reaction to approximately neutral with $\frac{3}{4}$ NaOH, add 1 per cent of peptone and 0.5 per cent of sodium chloride, and reheat in streaming steam for 30 minutes. Correct the final reaction to $P_h=7.6$. Filter through paper, and fill into test tubes (15 by 150 mm.), 10 cc. per tube, and sterilize in streaming steam for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours or in autoclave for 15 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. The preliminary titration may conveniently be performed with phenolphthalein as an indicator, but the final reaction should be determined on the hydrogen ion concentration basis by the method of Clark and Lubs.

As a further modification of the test as described in Bulletin 82, it is permissible to employ a disinfectant testing machine such as described in Reprint No. 462, from the Public Health Reports, April 12, 1918.

INFLUENZA AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

The following tables were compiled from data furnished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They show the number of cases of influenza reported among Indians on reservations in the United States, and deaths due to the disease; also morbidity, mortality, and case fatality rates.

Cases of influenza among Indians, April to June, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Cases.			
		Minors.	Adults.	Total.	Cases per 1,000 pop- ulation.
Colorado:					
Ute Mountain.....	508	41	50	91	179.1
Idaho:					
Fort Hall.....	1,764	5	11	16	9.1
Minnesota:					
Nett Lake.....	614	120	80	200	325.7
Red Lake.....	1,496	20	22	42	28.1
White Earth.....	6,555	14	14	28	4.3
Montana:					
Blackfeet.....	2,773	60	35	95	34.2
Nevada:					
Carson School.....	336	208	22	230	684.5
New Mexico:					
Mescalero.....	630	126	295	421	668.2
Utah:					
Goshute.....	423	17	17	34	80.3
Washington:					
Neah Bay.....	682	4	4	8	11.7
Wisconsin:					
Oncida School.....	160	142	11	153	956.2
Total.....	15,941	757	561	1,318	82.7